

BERLIN REGRETS AMERICANS' DEATH LUSITANIA WARNED, CAPTAIN ADMITS

GREAT FUNERAL HELD AT QUEENSTOWN AND INQUEST AT KINSALE

Capt. Turner Testifies At Inquiry—Three Sad Processions For Liner's Victims At Queenstown—Fifty Unidentified Dead Are Buried In One Grave.

QUEENSTOWN, May 10.—That he had knowledge that an attempt was to be made to torpedo the Lusitania was the statement made by the commander of the ill-fated liner at Kinsale today.

Testifying at the inquest into the deaths of five victims of the disaster who were taken to Kinsale, Captain Turner said that although the voyage was without incident up to the time the Lusitania was struck, he had received information that an attempt would be made to sink him.

In impaneling the jury, Coroner John Horgan said: "It seems certain that the first German torpedo did no serious damage, but this did not satisfy the scoundrels, and they fired a second, which must have been more deadly, because it went right through the ship."

Latest figures today place the number of dead at 1,149, of which 115 are Americans. Of the 144 bodies recovered only 87 have been identified, including 65 passengers.

This gives only 465 passengers among the 765 survivors.

Throughout the long hours of Sunday and last night preparations were pushed for the largest funeral in the history of this little Irish coast city.

Dawn found the large squad of soldiers and marines still busy with their shovels in the old church graveyard on the outskirts of the city.

The burial ground is one of the prettiest spots in all picturesque Ireland. Covered with flowers, its rolling greensward lies on the side of a hill, commanding the city on one side and the harbor on the other.

The harbor today presented a wondrously beautiful picture. Dotted with small boats, tossing up and down on the waves, with the sun shimmering from the whitecaps as they broke, it was a picture of peace that gave no hint of the recent tragedy.

THREE FUNERAL PROCESSIONS.

On the other side, the red-topped white houses gleamed in the sun, and among them, most conspicuous, was the big red-roofed military hospital, where many suffering survivors are being carefully cared for. Fourteen of the injured died on Sunday, and their burial also took place today.

Three distinct funeral processions wended their way from the temporary morgues, through the narrow streets and up over the hill to the cemetery. Each was made up in the same manner. First came a police escort, then the troop escort—appropriate for victims who as non-combatants had fallen in war—then ten coffin-laden horse-drawn wagons with the weeping mourners, and finally the general public.

The work of conveying the bodies to the cemetery began at 9 a. m., and because of the great number that had to be handled it was not until 11 a. m. that the first funeral took place. The funeral procession followed the last of the coffins. Clergymen of all creeds combined in a joint service as the last grave was filled. The Cunard Line shifted its funeral arrangements to Colonel Innes, the military chief for south Ireland, and he was in personal command.

The citizens of Queenstown and the hundreds who flocked here from the outlying territory did everything possible to show their respect. Hats were raised in the hand, houses along the route of the procession were crepe draped, and all flags were at half-mast as an outward show of sorrow.

50 Unidentified In One Grave.
One of the graves prepared was more powerful, more pathetic than the others, for in it were placed fifty unidentified men, women, and children, whose loved ones had either been unable to distinguish their features or who were strangers even to those who had been rescued and who had vainly gazed at the swollen bodies. At the suggestion of the American consulate all were photographed early today, and each was buried so that if necessary the body can be recovered.

Bodies of Americans which have been ordered sent home have been prepared for shipment and will be sent back to the United States on the next available steamer.

All of Cork's undertakers were brought here last night to assist in preparing the bodies for burial. On the (Continued on Second Page.)

Wireless, Directed Lusitania, Asserts Winston Churchill

Vessel Warned of Submarine Danger in Course, Says the First Lord.

LAW ASSAILS GERMANY

Premier Asquith Discusses Question of Calling on Neutral Nations.

LONDON, May 10.—The British admiralty warned the steamer Lusitania of the presence of hostile German submarines off the Irish coast and also directed her course by wireless.

First Lord of the Admiralty Churchill so told the house of commons this afternoon.

The first lord stated that the resources of the admiralty would not enable it to furnish an escort to merchant or passenger ships.

LONDON, May 10.—A. Bonar Law,

conservative leader in the house of commons, took occasion today in a speech presenting a reward to Captain Bell of the steamer Shordia, for ramming and sinking a German submarine, bitterly to denounce Germany's entire course in the war.

"It is simply hopeless to attempt to describe the degree of infamy to which our enemies have reached," he said. "Poisoned wells, poisoned gases have now culminated in murder most foul and unnatural. At the beginning of the war I said that you could not indict a whole nation, but I am not sure that that is true now. Perhaps there is method in Germany's madness. Having failed to secure sympathy in any part of the world, Germany now seems to have determined to terrorize it."

"I wouldn't presume to say what should be the action of the United States, whose citizens have been barbarously murdered, but I feel sure that America will be governed not by the interests of the moment but by the feeling of what is due to a great nation."

Premier Asquith, discussing the suggestion that neutral nations should on to act jointly in stopping the German submarine warfare which culminated in the sinking of the Lusitania, said:

"There is no object in approaching neutrals regarding German breaches of the Hague convention unless they are prepared to take action."

LEO M. FRANK AGAIN SENTENCED TO DIE

"Whole Mortal World Will Realize My Innocence," He Tells Court.

ATLANTA, May 10.—Declaring that "my trust is in God who knows that my protestations of innocence are the truth" and predicting that "at some future date the whole mortal world will realize it," Leo M. Frank today stood before Judge Benjamin H. Hill and for the fourth time heard the sentence of death pronounced on him as the murderer over two years ago of Mary Phagan. He was sentenced to be executed on June 22.

To the court he said: "It is the knowledge that God knows my innocence now and that the world will know it some day that inspires me as I stand before you today and as I stand before the future. My execution will not 'avenge' Mary Phagan's death. A life will have been taken for a life, but the real culprit will not have paid the penalty. I will suffer for another's crime."

Frank asserted that the trial evidence conclusively proved his innocence, stating that "no appellate tribunal has ever passed upon this evidence. The only judge who has ever heard it stated that he had the most serious doubts as to my guilt. I am fully alive to the fact that my position is most precarious. It is hideous, but at the same time, so unreal, so incongruous."

In the light of the whole truth I know and the Almighty knows that the morality of my position in this case is unsalvageable. This being so, my complete exoneraton of this charge lies in the future. When that day arrives I will be vindicated, and if I am alive I will be enabled to enjoy freedom and honor.

"Therefore, I want to live. The full truth and all the facts of the case when they come to light as some day they will, will prove to the world that my assertion of innocence is truth. The legal arena is closed to me. Yet the issue of guilt or innocence has been before but on court."

LATEST FIGURES SHOW 115 AMERICANS DEAD

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, May 10.—With all survivors now most certainly accounted for, it is possible to make up the figures of the toll of death exacted by the German submarine which sent the giant Cunarder Lusitania to the bottom of the sea.

The latest revised figures as made public by the Cunard officers are as follows:

Total number of dead	1,149
Total American citizens dead	115
Bodies recovered	144
Bodies identified	87
Passenger's bodies identified	65
Crew's bodies identified	22
Total number saved	767
Total passengers saved	465
Total crew saved	302

Eyes of World Turned On President as Crisis Over Lusitania Nears

Alone in His Study While State Department Gathers Data, Mr. Wilson Deliberates on Course the United States Must Pursue.

Alone in his study at the White House, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, is deciding today the course of action which the United States will take as a result of the German submarine attack on the Lusitania.

Practically all the evidence is before him. An unarmed merchant vessel, carrying over 2,000 non-combatants—men, women, and children—nearly 200 of whom were Americans, was torpedoed without warning. Among the 1,400 stark bodies that lie in the morgue at Queenstown or float about the sea, 115 are those of American men, women and children—and many are children.

Germany in an official statement has admitted the act; and has sought to justify it as a part of legitimate warfare in these days of twentieth century civilization and German "kultur."

PLACED ON CONTRABAND LIST.

Dr. Bernard Dernburg, the Kaiser's personal representative and spokesman in the United States, the attack upon the Lusitania is but the first of a series that are to come. British merchant vessels that carry Americans, says he, are not to be respected. American vessels that carry contraband, and practically all articles of commerce, destined for Germany's enemies, which have been placed upon the contraband list, will be sent to the bottom.

Last, but not least, for the President to consider is the fact that from one end of the United States to another a cry of rage has arisen—rage and bitter resentment.

The people of the United States, the people of neutral nations and the people of the nations that are at war have their eyes fixed on President Wilson, waiting for him to act. Judging from reports that have reached here from all parts of the country, Americans are not only waiting on the President, but have placed themselves entirely in his hands, ready to back him up in whatever he does.

And the President, all alone in his study, is making his decision.

Not Helping His Mind.

The State Department is collecting information still, but the State Department is not helping the President to make up his mind. He has not called upon it for aid in this respect.

While in the way to progress the telegraph office at the State Department was trying to reach Consul Frost at Queenstown by cable. The purpose was a grim one.

Among the many who were lost on the Lusitania, and whose bodies have not yet been recovered, were Dr. and Mrs. P. S. Pearson. Dr. Pearson was head of the Pearson interests that own the Mexican Northwestern railroad, and other big properties in Mexico. He was a brother of Lord Cowdray, of England, another big owner of Mexican properties.

Passed Floating Bodies.

This morning Ward E. Pearson, of New York, son of the dead man, communicated with T. P. Littlepage, of this city, local counsel for the Pearson interests, telling him that he had just received a radiogram from the captain of the American liner St. Paul, stating that on his way to England he has passed a large crowd of floating bodies cut to sea. Young Pearson begged that (Continued on Second Page.)

GERMANY REFUSES ALL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE LUSITANIA

Ambassador von Bernstorff Calls at State Department For Fifteen-Minute Conference With Bryan—Pale But Smiling As He Greets Reporters

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, called on Secretary of State Bryan today, and had a conference lasting fifteen minutes. He expressed regret for loss of American lives.

Following the conference, the ambassador refused to say anything, except that Secretary Bryan would give out what he had communicated. The State Department made public this statement:

The German ambassador called at the State Department and expressed his deep regret that the events of the war had led to the loss of so many American lives.

Beyond this, no details of the conference were disclosed.

While the ambassador was at the State Department the following press dispatch was received from Berlin, via London:

The German government has cabled to the State Department at Washington an expression of the deepest sympathy over the loss of American lives through the destruction of the Lusitania.

Germany, however, reiterates her declaration that the responsibility rests with the British government.

The message is to be transmitted to the United States through the embassy at Washington.

It declares that all Germany sympathizes with America in the loss of the American citizens, but that the real responsibility rests with England's starvation blockade.

Germany expresses regret that Americans relied upon England's promises instead of the German warnings.

British merchant vessels, which generally are armed, the message of condolence says, have so frequently tried to ram submarines that a previous search is impossible and hence they cannot be treated like ordinary merchantmen.

The statement further states that the entire English press has admitted on her previous voyages the Lusitania carried large quantities of war materials, and that it is admitted that in her cargo on the last trip were 4,500 cases of small arm ammunition.

It is also pointed out that the most of the liner's cargo was contraband.

Continuing the German statement says: "If England, after repeated official and unofficial warnings, considered herself able to declare that the boat ran no risk, thus lightly assuming the responsibility for human lives, Germany, despite her heartfelt sympathy over the loss of American lives, cannot but regret that Americans felt more inclined to trust England's promises rather than to pay attention to warnings from the German side."

The ambassador hurried to the State Department at 11:20, alone, driving his own high-power automobile.

He was received by Secretary Bryan without being kept waiting more than a minute.

The ambassador looked pale, but was smiling and self-possessed. He greeted newspaper men pleasantly, but declined to comment on the situation caused by the Lusitania disaster.

Secretary Bryan stood near the door of his office as the ambassador entered. They greeted each other with a handshake and mutual smiles.

It was learned that in expressing regret the ambassador was following cabled instructions of his government, received from Berlin.

NO CHANGE OF POLICY INDICATED.

Nothing emanating from the State Department or from the German ambassador indicated that the expression from Berlin related in any way to the sinking of the Lusitania in itself or indicated any change in the German policy.

It was, so far as disclosed, simply what the State Department indicates, an expression of regret for loss of American lives.

Ambassador von Bernstorff was asked if he was to see the President. He replied that he did not expect to. Considerable speculation arose among the press after the ambassador's call.

DUNKIRK UNDER FIRE OF FOE'S BIG GUNS

French Marines Capture Strongly Fortified Farm—Germans Foiled Near Lombaertzyde.

PARIS, May 10.—Dunkirk was again bombarded by the German heavy guns today according to an official statement made by the war office this afternoon. The extent of the damage is not yet known.

The war office also stated that three German attacks north of Lombaertzyde had been repulsed. French marines have taken a strongly fortified farm east of St. George's.

All along the entire battle line an artillery duel was in progress today.

The bombardment of Dunkirk took place at 6 o'clock this morning, it is stated, and is believed to have been from the heavy German guns that have city.

Steamer Wilhelmina Torpedoed and Sunk

SUNDERLAND, Scotland, May 10.—The steamer Wilhelmina, owned by the H. Rull Steamship Company, of 1,800 tons, has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine.